Wide Difference of Coinion Among Brook

lyn Speakers Brooklynites Rave No Say in a City Where Their Chief Interests Lie The legislative committee's hearing on the ed consolidation of Brooklyn with New York was closed yesterday after a two days' session. The anti-consolidationists generally regarded the subject from the standpoint of the home dweller, and referred to their antagonists as if they were foreign enemies bent upon destroying their home, although the representatives of both factions were residents of Brooklyn. The consolidationists treated the question from the standpoint of the relative importance among the cities of the world of the greater city. New York, upon the existence of which so much of the prosperity of Brooklyn is dependent, in whose interests Brooklyn is so largely concerned, and whose advantages from the commanding position the acquisition of Brooklyn would give her would be a great gain

It was after 11 o'clock when the legislators appeared in the room of Part IV, of the Su preme Court in the Brooklyn Court House yesterday morning, and Senator Lexow announced that there would be no recess, but that the committee would sit for four hours straight, half the time to be given to the consolidationists and half to the opposing side. William C. Redfield, as on Friday, had command of the anticonsolidationists, who had the floor first.

to Brooklyn herself.

Mr. Redfield said he had a list of twenty-one speakers who were ready to address the committee, and he wished to know when and where further sessions would be held. The Chairman said no executive session of the committee would be held until the members got back to

would be held until the members got back to Albany, when they would decide when, if at all, further seations would be held. Mr. Redfield demurred to this arrangement, and he demanded that his associates be heard.

"This question has got to be determined one way or the other," said Mr. Lexow, "and unlimited time is not possible."

To William N. Dykman, who was the first of the regular speakers, Mr. Lexow said that he had noticed on Friday that no one of the speakers criticised the bill that is pending providing for the consolidation. Mr. Dykman said:

"We object to the first clause in the bill because in it we are made to take a leap into the dark."

"We object to the first clause in the bill because in it we are made to take a leap into the dark."

Mr. Dykman referred to a pamphlet issued by "Green, Linton, Stranahan, and other gentlemen," in which it was said that no consolidation would take place until further action by the Legislature, and he averred that they had "juggled words and made solemn promises and then broke the promises, if there is any meaning in words. We have been filled with promises," he continued, "and we are unwilling to trust the Legislature, or any other majority up the State, to frame any measures for us unless we know long beforehand what they are. I distruct this Commission: I distruct this bill. A charter by a series of bills is the worst kind of a charter.

"Who in Brooklyn can say that we shall have equal taxation because Senator Lexow and some others introduced a police bill? Why does not some ore introduce a bill for equal taxation first if that is what it is meant to do? Is any one bold en sigh to do that?

"You assume that because the vote of 1894 was in favor of consolidation the sentiment of the city is so now, do you not?"

The Chair—You will have to satisfy us beyond a peradventure that the sentiment of Brooking has changed, or otherwise we shall regard the vote of 1894 as a finality. The burden of proof is on you.

Mr. Dykman spoke of politics and rumors from

proof is on you.

Mr. Dykman spoke of politics and rumors from Albany about the bill, and Senator Lexow

Allany about the bill, and Senator Lexowsket!

"How can you claim that this bill is a political exigency when the bill was introduced by a Democratic officer of New York:"

Mr. Dykman—We do not understand the intricacles of New York politics. We hear of strange alliances oger there. I do not know who framed the bill.

The Chair-Police Commissioner Parker of New York.

New York.

President J. R. Clark of the Board of Aldermen said that he did not want to be legislated

President J. R. Clark of the Board of Aldermen said that he did not want to be legislated out of office.

The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler asked what a resident of Fiatbush could know about the interests of Harlem, and what fellowship there could be between a resident of Staten Island and a resident of Greenpoint.

"I suppose," he said, "that this great conglomerated, concatenated consolidation will be called New York, but for purposes of designation the district this side of the river will always be Brooklyn. We shall have the hollow mockery of a name. To take away our organic pive life without our consent would be before heaven a monstrous crime of civic assassination. And I say, were be to the politician who has our blood upon his skirts."

William Cullen Bryant, coming from the Eastern District, or old Williamsburgh, spoke against consolidation from the standpoint, he said, of the burned child fearing the fire.

George H. Roberts, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, said that the sentiment of the majority of the members of that committee was against consolidation.

Ex-Mayor Schieren told bow good a charter Brooklyn's is, so good that hundreds of copies had to be printed to supply requests from all over the country.

The Clair H the Brooklyn charter is better over the country.

The C. air - If the Brooklyn charter is better than the New York charter we can give the

"We would consider that," said Mr. Schieren.

Q. Do you think that any charter could be framed saisfactory to everybody? A.—'ne Constitution of the United States is satisfactory to everybody.

Q. Do you remember how many years it took before the States agreed to it?

Mr. Schieren took refuge behind Dr. Depew's dictum that it would be a greater honor to be Mayor of the consolidate lefty than to be President, implying, the speaker said, that it would require "almost a bace" man to be the chief executive of the city than to be President, implying as the states.

Senator Brush asked the ex-Mayor's opinion as to the statements node gesterday that Brooklyn was practically bonkrunt.

"My answer is," said Mr. Schieren, "that the last issue of iby per cent, city bonds sold at "We would consider that," said Mr. Schie-

the last issue of the ter cent, city bonds sold at

"My answer is," said Mr. Schieren, "that the last issue of it's per cent, city bonds sold at 5 per cent, premium."

Senator Lexow and Mr. Schieren had a colloquy, during which the Chairman remarked: "Well, Mr. Schieren, we are not taking in any more cabbage fields than you took in two years ago."

We have had the experience," said Mr. Schieren, and everybody laughed.

It was announced that the time was come to hear the other side, and Mr. Redfield then read a long list of speakers who, he said, wished to be heard. The Chair informed him again that only after an executive session could the committee notify him whether opportunity could be given to them.

John Winslow, for the consolidationists, referred to a previous effort to achieve consolidation, which was combated, he said, by some gentlemen who were afraid their "little nests" in Brooklyn would be disturbed. "You can now find hardly an anti-consolidationist." he said, "who has not somewhere his little nest that he is afraid will be disturbed."

The referendum was unknown to our system as a matter of law, Mr. Winslow said. No law, not even the Penal Code, which involved all our lives and libertles, has been sub mitted to the people to vote upon. He knew, he said, that nobedy liked to be effaced. He told a story of a friend who dreaded annihilation. This friend, when he was 81 years old, said to him: "I'd rather go to hell than be annihilated, because I know if I go there I'll have my say about something." Mr. Winslow said the thing to do was to see about bringing about consolidation without being effaced. The talk of effacement, he said, was without foundation.

He declared that the veople of Brooklyn were emesculated efficiency and the thing to do was to see about bringing about to seen submidiation without being effaced. The talk of effacement, he said, was without foundation.

consolidation without being effaced. The talk of effacement, he said, was without foundation.

He declared that the people of Brooklyn were emasculated citizens, and that they felt so. Their interests were in New York, and yet they had no voice in the government of New York. That accounted for their indifference in local elections.

A. W. Tenney, attorney, gald that Brooklynites were born in the objective case. They objected to the building of the Academy of Music because it would bring theatres; to the introduction of horse cars, yet when they were introducted they insisted that they should ren on Sundays; to the introduction of city water, because the old wells enabled them to carry water in their hats. They objected to sunrise. They object to consolidation. The said. One of their arguments is that we are afraid of Tammany, and they say that the defeat of irrout was due to consolidation. That is faise, and it is unfair to Mr. Grout. The issue between the two parties last fall was clear; consolidation had nothing to do with it. Had the case been Grout and consolidation or Wurster and no consolidation. I would have voted for Grout, yet I'm a Republicen. I don't believe in Tammany and I'd on't like Tammany, but I'm not afraid of Tammany. I believe in the people. If they was I am all between Jaman's but I'm not afraid of Tammany, they can have it; if not, they need I'd have I'.

Mr. Tenney said one of the things to come was a ship canal between Jamaica and Flushing bays, relieving the harbor of New York.

Ex State Senator S. M. Griswold, President of the I'nion Bank of Brooklyn, and Col. N. T. Sprague, President of the Sprague National Bank, agreed with Mr. Tenney that at present 80 per cent. of the citizens of Brooklyn, would vote for consolidation. If the committee found in their judgment that consolidation would be rejudical to the interests of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, which he said represented the building interests throughout the city. He harded in a petition signed by eighty-coven, or

SHALL THE CITIES UNITE?

more than two-thirds, of the members of the exchange, favoring consolidation. Mr. Snooks said he understood that taxes on lands outside the old high-water limits of Brooklyn were paid in New York, but New York had done nothing for the lands, as she would if the

nothing for the lands, as she would if the cities were one.

The Chairman announced the hearing closed without day, but said that the committee would consider in Albany the question of giving turther hearings.

James Matthe **s, who was the leader of the consolidationists, said he would hand in a list of speakers and be ready to continue if the committee desired to hear further arguments.

Senator Grady, who had not been visible during the greater part of the seasion, but in an appearance in time to hear some of the last speaking and to be recorded as present.

Andrew H. Green was in the court room yesterday. When the committee had adjourned he said, in answer to a reporter's question, that he had heard no valid arguments against consolidation.

LAWYER PALMIERI RELEASED.

Justice Pryor Says No Case of Crimina

Contempt Is Made Out. John Palmieri, the Italian lawyer, who wa committed to Ludlow street jail by Justice Bolte of the Second District Court for twenty days on default of payment of a fine of \$250 tradicting the Justice and for abstracting and concealing about his person a court record was discharged on his writ of habeas corpus by Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court yester

mieri, Justice Goldfogle of the Fifth District Court appeared to sustain the action of Justice

"This man was unquestionably guilty of very gross and audacious contempt of court, as he deliberately took a document containing

testimony in the case and put it in his pocket. When asked to deliver it up, he denied that he had it."

Justice Pryor said: "It was surely a very outrageous proceeding on his part, if the circumstances were as stated, but I do not think that the relator was guilty of criminal contempt of court as provided for in the Code. The Court issued no mandate to the relator which he refused to obey."

"If the Court," said Justice Goldfogle, "had gone a step further and had ordered the delivery of the paper by the attorney under penalty of being committed, there would be no question as to the legality of the commitment. The Code, however, provides that insolent behavior toward a Court, or conduct intended to interrupt the procedure, is concent. We, the Justices of the District Courts, desire to know what action should be taken in cases of this sort."

Justice Pryor ran over the provisions of the Code, explaining their bearings, and said:

"Criminal contempt is a very serious offence. An offender may be fined and imprisoned without any trial by jury, without being confronted with his accuser on the stand, and without the privilege of the cross-examination of hostile witnesses, and be committed, it may be, by the very person who charges him with contempt. Such a statute must be strictly construed, and as far as pessible in a manner favorable to the person charged. The commitment does not make out a case under the law. It may be that the relator could be charged with larcony, it is not charged that the relator had disabeyed any mandate. It does not appear that he was ordered to deliver up the document and refused to do so. He was practically charged with stealing the paper. Although the commitment states that the relator acted contemptuously, this is a mere conclusion of law, and facts are not presented which warrant the conclusion. Respect for the authority of the District Courts must be enforced by all legitimate means, but I cannot hold this relator in defance of the statute. He must be discharged."

SCHOOL BOARD PRINTING.

Littigation Threatened Over the Award to

The Beard of Education advertised for competitive bids for the printing required by the Board during 1890. The bids were opened last December. There were three bidders, De Leeuw & Oppenheimer, who have been doing the work; the John Polhemus Printing Company, and W. C. Popper & Co. There were 136 items to bld on. Popper & Co. were lowest on seventy-three items. De Leeuw & Onpenheimer on sixty-three, and the Polhemus Printing Company on twelve. The Committee on Supplies recommended dividing the contra t according to the lowest bids. When the recommendation came up for action before the Board of Education, Typographical Union No. 6 objected to the Polhemus company getting any of the work on the ground that it does not employ union printers. The protest and the employ union printers. The protest and the report were referred back to the Supply Committee, which reported at the last meeting of the Board that it had awarded the contract for all the work to the Polhemus company on its agreement to do it at the lowest prices bid, except in the case of three items, where it will get \$1.500 for work Popper & Co. agreed to do for \$705 and De Leeuw & Oppenheimer for \$1,237.50

The last-named firm has sent a letter to the Board of Education on the subject of this

for \$1 237.00

The last-named firm has sent a letter to the Board of Education on the subject of this award, in which it says among other things:
"Your manual distinctly probablist the making of more than one bid by any one party under one advertisement, and also provides that each article shall be awarded to the lowest bidner, provided that his surctles shall prove satisfactory. We claim, therefore, that your committee exceeded the powers conferred upon it in making an award contrary to the laws governing your body, thus assuming a power as a committee which the creating body itself did not possess. Furthermore, we claim that it is subversive to sound business morality for the Board of Education to allow the highest aggregate bidder on a proposed contract to substitute the lower figures of his commetitors without a readvertisement of the whole contract. Having served your Board faithfully for ten years, we cannot comprehend why a letter from the members of Typographical information No. 6, in which they naturally protest against work being taken away from them, should have so far incensed your committee that they reversed their first recommendation, and arbitrarily made an illegal rights. We hope that a fair investigation of the facts by your honorable body will prevent the necessity of a recourse to measures which we wish, if possible, to avoid, and which will be alike unpleasant to your body and your petitioners."

THE DEVIL OR HEN WOODWARD. Anybody Else Would Short a Sail While Crossing the Sound in a Gale,

Mr. Henry Wool ward, a popular native and

business man of Middletown, Conn., is a daring and enthudast'e yachtsman. A year or two ago he had a 30-foot cabin cat built on his own plans, and, as he put it, "for safety." She was 12 feet beam, and had a square stern, which was 10 feet wide on the deck. In this boat he cruised in Long Island Sound during his summer vacations, from the Connecticut River to Plum Gut, Gardiner's Bay, the Race, Greenport and New London, and no matter how hard the wind blew he never shortened sail. One day last summer he anchored in Plum Gut to fish because there was not enough wind to buck the tide, which was on the ebb. Later a bresze spring up, which developed into a rattling nor-wester that sent the other boats kiting into harber with doubled-reefed mainsails.

Woodward put up all sali and started for Saybrook. It was aimost a dead beat to windward, but he made a long tack over to the Connecticut shore and then along the shore to the mouth of the Connecticut River. In the mean time the old salts at Saybrook had their glasses on him, wondering what foolhardly yachtsman was out in such a howling gale with all sali set. They watched the little boat until she got almost opposite the mouth of the river, when one of the wardshers, who had been out with Shipper Woodward under similar circumstances, exclaimed:

"I know who that is, it's either Hen Woodward or the devil." last summer he anchored in Plum Gut to fish

City Club Trustees Object to George P.

President James C. Carter and Secretary James W. Pryor of the City Club have been selected by the members of the City Club as a committee to go to Albany and remonstrate against the nomination of George P. Lord to be State Civil Service Commissioner. They regard the nomination with Apprehension, not to say Alarm.

Mr. Emil Boas a Knight of Wass. Mr. Emil L. Bons, manager of the Hamburgterday from Mr. J. A. W. Grip, the Envoy Ex-Sweden and Norway in Washington, that the King of Sweden had knighted Mr. Boas, having conferred upon him the decoration of Knight of Wasa, in recognition of services rendered to the Swedish Government by Mr. Boas as general agent of the Scandia line of steamers.

Jeremiah Malloy, a conductor on a Bushwick avenue trolley car, was caught between an iron willar and his car in a shed at Myrtle and Wyckoff avenues, Williamsburgh, yesterday, Several of his ribs were broken. He was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital, where it was discovered that a broken bone had penetrated his lungs. His recovery is doubtful.

DANGERS TO BUILDINGS.

DAMAGE THAT THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY WOULD DO.

Foundations That Would Be Unsettled and Walls That Would Be Cracked Closing the Hearing Before the Supreme Court Comtastoners - Last of the Testimony

The attack upon the rapid transit underground scheme in the hearings before Supreme Court Commissioners Coudert, Sherman, and Gelshenen, who are sitting in the Home Life was practically closed yesterday. Lawyer Roosevelt, representing the owners of the Roosevelt building at Thirteenth street and Broadway, and six or more other properties in the same neighborhood, called as a witness Robert Eidlitz, the owner of the building concern known as Mark Eidlitz & Son. Mr. Eidlitz built the Roosevelt building. The entire back part of the building, he said, rested upon rock, but the whole front wall rested on piers whose foundations were "floated" on a bed of soft clay mixed with running sand. Each of these plers carries 400 to 600 tons' weight, including the usual amount of furniture, goods, and persons which occupy the building. Mr. Eidlitz was asked to consider the effect which might be produced upon the piers if the super-incumbent earth in the street were removed, even down to

a depth even with the bottoms of the piers.
"You must consider," he said, "that building as floating on the soft soil, and if the superincumbent earth were removed the soil would bubble up and let the plers go down. You couldn't go within two feet of the bottoms of the piers, if you were five feet only away, and not let the wall sink."

The piers go down seventeen to nineteen feet below the sidewalk level, which is not so deep as the railroad tunnel would have to be made. Mr. Eidlitz described the intricate and expensive method by which such a building-one of the modern bird-cage type, made with a have to be supported while any work was going on which endangered the supports upon which

put up first an elaborate grillage of timber for a temporary foundation, and from this supports a temporary foundation, and from this supports would have to be carried up from floor to floor to take the floor loads. In addition to this, the weight of the steel columns and the front wall of the building, which rests largely upon the columns, would have to be separately supported. To do this, pile foundations must be provided outside the walls, clamps made to grasp the columns, and under those special steel girders be placed to carry the weight.

"And when you got through with such an operation," asked Mr. Rooseveit, "would the building be as good as it was before, or would it perhaps be cracked?"

"I vould guarantee the cracks," said Mr. Eidlitz, smiling. "You would never be able to float those foundations again after once disturbing them. It is a wonder that the building has stood as well as it has, without part of it on rock and the other on compressible material.

Mr. Eidlitz, made it plain in one part of his examination that the assumption on the part of the Rapid Transit Raiford Commission that by keeping five feet away from the building line on lower Broadway they were also keeping five feet away from the whole line of these structures was untrue. "The footings of walls all extend a considerable distance out beyond the building line," said Mr. Eidlitz, and in the case of the Roosevelt building the footings of the piers go out fully five feet, or to the line of your proposed exeavation."

"Then," said Mr. Sherman, "your clients built five feet into the street, did they?"

"We won't go into that," said Chairman Condert.

After Mr. Roosevelt had shown by the testiwould have to be carried up from floor to floor "We won't go into that," said Chairman Condert.

After Mr. Roosevelt had shown by the testimony of isaac lijeks that the Roosevelt buildings on Broadway all had sidewallt valits, and that these had been there for many years, the

ghost of the old Arcade Raliroad was allowed to air itself for a time.

Engineer B. F. Carpenter, who says he represents men who stand ready to build the proposed ronds for \$50,000,000, whiled to prove that the work could be done for that money by showing that eminent engineers had decided that the arcade road, a structure substantially like the one now proposed, could be built for that price or less. It was agreed that the last Supreme Court Commission, sitting in similar proceedings, of which lavid McClure was Chairman, had accepted this same testimony and had referred to the matter in their report, but the matter was objected to by Mr. Zabriskie and part of it also by Mr. Boardman. Mr. Coudert decided that the present Commission was not dealing in ghosts or skeletons, and he ruled the matter out. ost of the old Arcade Rallroad was allowed to

the matter out.

One part of Mr. Carpenter's clea was that the contestants in the present hearing had no standing, inasmuch as the matter, as far as it concerned the west side to proue and that on the east side to Forty-fourth street, had already been decided in the decision under the application of the Rapid Transit Board of 1891. He set exemples to move at a proper time to have got permission to move at a proper time to have all the contesting testimony stricken from the record, but it is not probable that the motion when made will prevail. The next hearing will be at 2 P. M. an Wednesday.

ELEVATED TRAINS COLLIDE.

A collision at 8 o'clock yesterday morning avenue elevated ratirend near 111th street blocked traffic for an hour. The having finished their work, and the cars were There is a switch just north of the 110th tow, had brought a few passengers up town and discharged them at the station. Engineer Williams, using the switch, had run his engine, the first car, and the forward trucks of the second car on the middle track, where the cars were to be laid up, when a train running north on the middle track, and consisting of four empty cars in tow of engine 252, ran up and bumped into the second car of Williams's

and bumped into the second car of Whitams's train.

Engine 252 was headed tender forward, and Engineer bolback was in charge. The tender stove a hole in the side of the car and knocked the forward trucks off the track. The rear end of the derailed car rested on the east track, effectually blocking the north-bound trains. In a few minutes the few trains which had reached 129th street ahead of the blockade were sent down town, wait traffic south was then suspended, while north-bound trains were blocked by the wreck until the line of stalled cars extended down through Yorkville.

The tender of Dolback's engine was badly wrecked, and a wrecking crew worked about an hour befors the track could be cleared.

FOUND A RARE JEWEL.

of Diamonds for \$3.

The police have in their possession an extremely valuable and beautiful diamond pin for which they are trying to find an owner. boy took the pin to a pawnbroker's on Sixth avenue two days ago and wanted to pledge it for \$3. The pawabroker, seeing the value of the pla, sent for a detective and explained the matter to him. The boy was detained, and the story which he told was found to be true. He said his aunt, Mrs. Margaret Denny of 219 West Eighteenth street, had sent him to the pawabroker's to get \$3 on the pin. The detective called upon Mrs. Denny and she stated that she had found the pin in the street ten years ago. She advertised for the owner at the time, but no one appeared to cialm it. She has kept it ever since. Being short of money she sent her nephew to pawn it. She did not know the value of the jewel. Acting Captain O'Brien has sent out an alarm describing the pin in the hope of finding an owner. If no one appears to claim it it will be given back to Mrs. Denny. The pin contains eleven diamonds, and its value is about \$1,000.

M'CRACKEN FOUND THE LEAK. He Was Badly Burned by Escaping Cas from a Cable Car.

Car 319 of the Broadway cable line was standing on the track at Seventh avenue and Fiftyfirst street at 1:20 yesterday morning ready to start on its first trip. It had just come out of the shops. One of the valves of the gas tank was defective, and allowed a considerable quanwas defective, and allowed a considerable quantity of the gas to escape. Hugh McCracken, an employee of the company was going about with a torch, and he took a look under the new car to see that the tank was all right. The escaping gas ignited, and for a moment the side of the car was enveloped in flames. McCracken was badly burned about the face and hands, and the car was slightly scorched. Some one turned in a fire alarm, bringing several engines to the scene. McCracken's burns were dressed by a surgeon from Roosevelt Hospital.

Albert Smith, who lives at 207 Bowery, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday by Detective Sergeants Price and Foye, charged with stealing a clock from the counter in Levy. Dreyfus & Co.'s store at 11 Maiden lane. Price and Foys were in a pawnshop on the Bowery when Smith entered and endeavored to pawn an expensive carriage clock. When arrested he confessed to having stolen the clock. He was held in \$1,000 ball for trial.

WAS HE A FAITH CURE VICTIM?

Henderson Befused Medicine After Hi When in the early part of last summer Geo. W. Folbell, a life-long member of St. James's Methodist Church of Lynbrook, gave up the family pew, severed his relations with the church, announced himself a Christian scientist, and built a church of his own, everybody predicted come of such doings. The expected has hap-pened, and there is trouble for Brother Folbell. Upon his head is visited now the weath of scores of residents of Lynbrook, Fenhurst, or Woodsburgh.

The three little villages, nestled closely to gether on the south side of Long Island, covered the field of acquaintance of Warren Hender-

The three little villages, nestled closely together on the south side of Long Island, covered the field of acquaintance of Warren Henderson, who died a few days ago of pneumonia. Henderson was about 45 years old. He lived on the main highway between East Rockaway and Lynbrook, and was the head of a family consisting of a wife and ten children, who are left almost penniless. Henderson, who was a plumber, contracted a heavy cold and took to his bed about two weeks ago, Dr. Delano of Rockville Centre was summoned, Eventually the case developed into pneumonia. The doctor prescribed the usual remedies, Mrs. Henderson says, and the medicine was given to the patient regularly until Christian scientists and faith curists began calling. Mrs. Henderson is a niege of Folbell. She and her husband had been frequently at the revices in his chapel, and when it became generally known that Henderson was sick, Folbell was among the first to call upon him.

Mrs. Henderson said that she could not say that Folbell had interfered with her husband's taking the medicine. He talked a great dealto him about chewing tobacco, saying that it would be impossible for Henderson to get a sopply in Heaven, and that the Lord was greatly opposed to the use of the weed. As for laimself, he did not keep it on sale at the store because the Lord had suggested to him the Impropriety of his dealing in it. Mrs. Henderson said that several regular attendants at Folbell's chapel called upon her husband, but she was not prepared to say that the line propriety of his dealing in it. Mrs. Henderson said that several regular attendants at Folbell's chapel called upon her husband, but she was not prepared to say that the line propriety of his dealing in it. Mrs. Henderson she had not been able to dismiss the sick man's case from his mind. He had made Henderson the subject of prayer on several occions. He requested a private interview with Henderson, and, although the skith the story get about his faith. Eventually Dr. Delano, who was informed that his patient h

TICKET AGENT SUES FOR \$100,000.

Patrick Sheahan has brought suit in the tional Steamship Company to pay him \$100,-000. He says that in the latter part of 1863 he was appointed the company's general pas-senger and ticket agent to sell all of its passenger tickets to and from New York and Great Britain for an agreed commission upon each passenger. Up to Oct. 28, 1875, he sold personally and through sub-agents about 30,000 fickets. Then the company discharged him and refused to allow him to dispose of some of the 5,000 tickets which they had delivered to him for sale, declaring that he had committed a breach of the "laws of conference" by selling within the city of New York. These "laws of conference" trepresented an agreement mode by all the steamship companies in New York restraining certain of their agents from selling in this city, but this agreement had been made after Sheahan's contract with the National Steamship Company. He also says that the companies agreed not to employ any discharged agent of any individual company. By reason of this latter agreement, of which Sheahan only obtained information recently, he was deprived of his avocation, after he had established numerous sub-agencies and had incurred large Britain for an agreed commission upon each

numerous sub-agencies and had incurred large expense.

Sheahan further says that when he made the agreement with the National Steamship Company there was no restriction as to where he should sell tickets. He also states that the steamship company's officers caused his imprisonment for sixty-nine days on the false claim that he had puriohed and secreted the unsold tickets. In conclusion, Sheahan says that he is prevented from engaging in his legitimate business of ticket selling by reason of the false claims of the National Steamship Company and the "laws of conference" agreement.

An Alumni Memorial Hall to Be Erected

ALBANY, Jan. 18. Gov. Morton had before him this morning for the first time in weeks a It consisted of President Tucker and Daniel G. Rollins, who were classmates in old Dartmouth College way back in the sixties. Charles F. Matthewson and C. R. Miller of the New York Times, Historian Hugh Hastings, whose ancestors were sons of New Hampshire and fought the battle of Saratoga with the New Hampshire troops, called with the Dartmouth delegation and presented them to the Governor. The Dartmouth men called upon Gov. Morton for the purpose of showing him what they intended to do with the property he purchased some time ago and presented to the college. Dartmouth men will remember the old "road house" and grounds north of the campus. It is the property which Gov. Morton quietly purchased and gave to the college, and to the lot it is proposed to erect a building to be called "Alumni Memorial Hall." Inasmuch as Gov. Morton purchased the site, it was deemed no more than courteous that the plans for the building should be shown to him. The Governor's predilection for Dartmouth comes from the fact that in 1842, when he was 18 years old, he was pit in charge of a store in the village of Hanover, N. H., where the college is located. He lived there the six years prior to his going to Boston. Matthewson and C. R. Miller of the New York

The Prison Investigation.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.-When the investigation into the charges against Superintendent of Prisons Lathrop was continued this morning, H. M. Griest, the ex-convict, who at one time had been a prisoner at Auburn, was recalled, and gave additional testimony regarding the manner of keeping books at the prison. He had acted in the capacity of an assistant bookkeeper. While working upon the books he had discovered that one of them, the general ledger, would not balance within \$100,000. The witness did not understand whether that was exactly the amount, but knew it was an amount of six figures. On cross-examination the witness said he was not positive that the failure of the ledger to balance was an indication that there was a discrepancy.

The prosecution then offered in evidence a bill of goods alleged to have been paid for by the State, and which was for the personal use of the Warden and his house. At this the defence offered in rebuttal the same bill with various items marked as "personal." manner of keeping books at the prison. He had

items marked as "personal."

E. P. Corwin, clerk at Sing Sing prison, described the system of checking in vogue at that institution. He knew that some of the bills had contained items of slik hats. He had never seen a convict furnished with a slik hat.

Adjourned to Thursday next.

Schoolhouses l'annot Be Used for Helig-

ALBANY, Jan. 18. Superintendent Skinner has decided an appeal in his department relating to the use of the school building for pur-poses of religious worship in the town of Rush, poses of religious worship in the town of Rush, Monroe county. A protest was flied with the local school authorities against the use of the school huilding for such purposes, which was disregarded by them. An appeal was then made to the elegatiment for an order prohibiting such use of the building. The superintendent decides that section 52 of title 7 of the Consedidated School law "forbids the use of schoolhouses for any purposes other than the giving and receiving of instruction in any branch of learning or in the science of music," and that its use for religious purposes does not come within the scope of this section.

New Companies Incorporated ALBANT, Jan. 18. The following new com-

panies were incorporated to-day: George L. English & Co., incorporated, of New York city, to deal in minerals and gems and minerological supplies. Capital, \$15,000. Directors—Albert C. Bates, Lazard Cohn. George L. English, Charles L. Hatch. Albert H. Peterett, and Ernest Scherikow of New York city, and William b. Rothe of Brooklyn. H. R Johnston Brug Company of Newtown, Queens county, Capital, \$100,000. Pilrectors Henry S. John-ston George M. Williamson, and George F. Howard of Sewtown. Newtown.

The Exporters' Association of America of New York City, to conduct a general credit commercial reference business, a general importing and exporting business, and a printing and publishing business. Capital, 615,000. Directors—A. H. Nordyke of Indianapolia, A. H. Dolph of Cincinnati, Occar Ward, J. W. Cooke, and Andrew Power of Now York city.

MUNN DIVORCE SECRETS. CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY PUBLIC NOT TO KNOW WHETHER

THERE'S A DIVORCE OR NOT. Justice Beckman Orders the Decree Scaled A decree was yesterday granted by Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court in an action brought by Eleanor Munn for an absolute di-

vorce from George Frederick Munn. The decree, pleadings, and all the evidence in the case, which was taken before John H. Judge as referee, were ordered sealed by Justice Beekman at the request of the counsel in the case. No one but those connected with the case can tell whether the Munns are divorced or whether the suit has been dismissed. The Munns were married on June 1, 1882, in London. Munn, then a young art student, was studying under Munkaczy prior to the marriage. Eleanor had been married before, and Munn averred in the present action that under the terms of the decree in the divorce between

her and her first husband she had been forbid-

the terms of the decree in the divorce between her and her first husband she had been forbidden to marry again. He declared that up to a short time before his marriage to her in 1882 her former husband, a Mr. Hawley, was alive. Mrs. Munn averred that the day before her marriage to Munn he had assigned to her his interest in the estate of his father, John Munn, valued at about \$50,000. He contracted typhus fever while at Nice in 1883, and it is said was somewhat erratic for a time.

They separated in 1886 while they were in London. She came to this country in 1887 and began proceedings in the Supreme Court to enjoin her husband and his brother-in-law, John D. Cook, from disposing of money of the estate belonging to Munn. The proceeding was based on a judgment she had previously secured against Munn on default in the English courts. Munn averred in the injunction action that it was during one of his mental lasses that he allowed her to get the judgment by default. She was defeated in a preliminary motion in the case, and the affair appears to have been adjusted out of court.

In the present action she accuses him of intimacy with a womar, whom she does not name, at the Grand Union Hotel on Dec. 7 last. The action was brought through Henry L. Sprague and Munn immediately put in an answer and consented to a reference of the case through Lawyer E. Luther Hamilton. Mr. Sprague would not see a reporter about the case vesterday, and Mr. Hamilton refused to give any particulars, referring the reporter to the court records.

New Interpretation Two Men Cave to Victims of the Brooklyn Bridge may have no ficed as they have looked out of the car winlows numerous signs attached to the cables that ine the roadways. The signs are placed at regular intervals, and read:

LOADED TEAMS MUST KEEP TO THE RIGHT.

traffic. By keeping the heavy vehicles over to the right the lighter ones, which have no need to go at a slow pace, can slip by them by turning to the left. If the driver of a heavily loaded vehicle kept in the middle of the roadway traffic would have to be adjusted to the speed his horses were able to make. Drivers almost invariably obey the caution of the signs and a blockade by a heavy wagon rarely results. These signs received a new meaning one day last week. Two men who rejoiced in the liberal ideas as to the enforcement of the excise laws in Brooklyn had been over there to testify to their appreciation of these ideas and were returning with their enthusiasm heightened by a good supply of liquor which they had drunk. They slipued into seats near the door of a bridge car, and, after the one who was merry had assured the other in the hearing of all the passengers that Brooklyn was a fine town and had received a reply that there was no Roosevelt there to interfere with the honest purposes of honest citizens, the man who was stupplisank into a slumber. The merry man's eye soon rested on one of the signs on the roadway. He studied it, and then he began to shake his companion.

"Bill, wake up," he said. He had to shake Bill half a dozen times to arouse him to a state of intelligence. Bill finally said:

"Wazzermatter?"

"Git up, Bill: we've got to move."

"Gotermove? Who says so? Ain' no place e'r move to, 'cep' river. I ain' no bridge jumper."

"Yes, we got to move. Don't you see them signs out there?"

Just then one of the signs went by and Bill's friend read it to him. Bill couldn't see that it applied to him, but his friend finally convinced him that it did by saving:

"Jon't you see? We're on the wrong side of the car," would have to be adjusted to the speed his

"Jon't you see? We're on the wrong side of the car."

Bill braced up in an instant, and the two, with a great flourish of doing the right thing at the right time, moved over to the right side amid the howls of the passengers. When the noise had subsided, Bill a friend said. mat subsided, Bill's friend said:

"That's all right, people. Laugh if you want
to. We ain't so drunk we can't read. We know
enough, besides, to obey th' rules on this bridge,
tiot to look out now'days, 'r you git killed in one
th' rat trans. Don't obey th' rules hull thing
might tumble over on you. Bridge trustees
almos' bad's Roosevelt."

VENEZUELA'S OIL GEYSERS.

Sand Hill Craters that Spout Boiling Water and Petroleum, "People have been talking a good deal about Venezuela lately," sais Major J. C. Steele of the western Pennsylvania oil country, "but I haven't heard of any one mentioning the curi ous petroleum deposits of that country. I was in Venezuela a few years ago and visited the district where petroleum is found and was more than astonished to learn that forty years before we began to use petroleum as an illuminant in this country-where we hailed it as discovery - the natives of that part of Venezuela had been using it for that purpose. There are many curious oil wells and reservoirs of petroeum in the United States and other countries, but none so amazing as those of Venezuela. "This field lies in a high range of sand hills between the Tara and Sardinarte rivers, not far from the point where these two streams become one. The summit of this range is punctured by numerous cylindrical craters, from which boiling geysers spout constantly. The water is so

ing geysers spout constantly. The water is so heavily charged with petroleum that six barrels of the oil have been separated from it in an hoor at a single fountain. The noise made by these petroleum geysers is similar to that made by the escaping steam of a locomotive. Dense columns of steam rise from them to a great height. The water and oil running from these beling spouts are soon absorbed by the porous hills, from the depths of which the phenomenal fountains rise. Similar geysers are frequent in all the country lying between Rio Caiatumbo and the Cordilleras. There are also immense deposits of asphaltum in that region.

"In the division of Venezuela known as Colombia petroleum springs are abundant. It is in that district that the natives have burned petroleum for more than three-squarters of a century. It is used without refining, or was when I was there. Perhaps some enterprising Yankee has got there with a refinery since then. If none has, there is a fine opening for one. They cuil the petroleum oil of Colombia. On the plains of Ceniza both asphaltum and petroleum deposits have a wide field. Nothing had been done, five years ago, in the way of developing any of these oil or asphaltum districts. The petroleum is light in color and gravity. I have never heard of any other locality where there are natural spouring wells of petroleum. The natives have only one use for asphaltum. Yesra ago some Venezuelan who used a boat smeared fits bottom with asphaltum to make it water tight. Barnacles are a great milance to boat mee along the coast. After a while it was noticed that no barnacles attached themselves to the boat that had been smeared with asphaltum. Since then every notive paints his boat from keel to ganwale with asphaltum and dedes the barnacles."

These referoes were appointed in cases in the State courts in this city last week:

SUPREME COURT. Matter of E. H. Snow & Co. John L. N. Hunt.
Fudden agt, 8-bwinge. Dan'l F. Ingraham.
Matter of Etna Coal Coupany Jneob P. Saicmon.
Hennessy agt Hagen. Gileon J. Tucker.
Coutinentai T. Co. agt Tucker. Adolph Czak!
Matter of Jordan John I. N. Hunt.
Matter of Atlas Fron Company David Leventritt.
Hermandez agt. Lynch Emanuel Blumenstiel.
Hermandez agt. Lynch Emanuel Blumenstiel.
Hermandez agt. Hynch Emanuel Blumenstiel.
Katier of Atlas Fron Company David Leventritt.
Hermandez agt. Lynch Emanuel Blumenstiel.
Konder agt. Stewart George F. Mott
Alvino agt. Pictulo. Geo. N. Van Hoesen.
Stokes agt. Suilivan Mitchell A. C. Levy.
Wieman agt. Wieman Albert I. Sire.
German Am. R. E. and T. G. Co.
agt. Van Gunther Charles A. Jackson.
Logan agt. Alderdice. Frank J. Dupignao.

Bu Judgs Prvor. By Judge Truax. By Judge Pryor. By Judge Pryor.

McClure agt. Judd Donald McLean.

McCready agt. Page Samuel H. Paul.

Burke agt. Enhancer Norman T. M. Mellias.

Ratter of Hogne. White Co. Donald McLean.

Mt. Morris Co. op. Bl. and L. Assn.

Clifford W. Hartridge.

agt Halpin Clifford W. Hartr Mt Morris Coop B. and L. Assn. Hugh R. Garden agt Smith Robert U. Taylor.

Agett agt. White Emanuel Blumen:

By Judge Beekman.

Brooks agt. Livingston... Peter B. Oiner,
Johnston agt. Dahlgren... Lawrence Godkin.

By Judge Beach.

... Emanuel Blumenstiel.

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Sounds are reproduced so as to be distinctly audible in every part of a large room. This makes possible whole evenings of Songs, Choruses,

Recitations, and Orchestral Selections in your own home just as they are heard at public entertainments. It is the most educational and amusing of scientific-in-

struments. Records of all the popular songs and music, also bright stories, kept on hand.

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874 Broadway, corner Eighteenth Street.

ACENTS WANTED.

MAY BE DRY IN BROOKLYN TO-DAY, But No Formal Stope Against the Side

No official steps have been taken by the Brook lyn authorities toward making this a dryer sunday than usual in that city, but the probe bility is that the fierce temperance crusade in-augurated last week will have the effect of making the saloon keepers careful in extending side-door privileges. Mayor Wurster made this

statement yesterday: "I shall not give any orders to the Police Commissioner in reference to the closing of the Commissioner in reference to the closing of the saloons on Sunday until I receive the information that I am recking. I have requested the Police Department to furnish me with information relating to the number of policemen on duty on Sunday, and the amount of territory which they have to cover, and the rules and regulations now governing the force.

"As far as I am aware there will be no change to more years of the Captains of the Captains."

to morrow from other Sundays. The Captains know the law, and I do not see any necessity of issuing any extra orders at the present time."

Should to-day be as wet as hitherto, the temperance crusaders may pay a visit to District Attorney Backus instead of to Mayor Wurster during the week.

Shipments of Live Stock from Jefferson

County. WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 18.-In a tabulated report of Jefferson county's live stock thip-ments for the year ending Dec. 1, 1895, gathered ments for the year ending Dec. 1, 1895, gaptered by the Watertown Times, an increase of pearly \$100,000 is shown in the amount of the salpments over those of 1894. The total value of the past year's shipments aggregates \$400,000, of which year as thoments aggregates \$400,000, of which veal caives head the list with a value of \$225,042 and milech cowssecond with \$44,720, over 50,000 of all kinds of stock were shipped, of which nearly 35,000 were yeal caives. Over \$8,000 sheep and lambs were shipped, 3,500 hogs, 2,500 milch cows, and 2,000 "band box" cows."

boro. NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 18.-Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont left this forenoon for Southboro, Mass., where they will visit Mrs. Belmont's son, who is in school there, before they start for

MANHATTAN WILL FIGHT THE TAX Not Content with the Reduction of Rts Pop-

The Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company filed with the Corporation Counsel yesterday missioners in the matter of the personal assessment for 1894, and served notice that action would be begun in the courts to set it aside.

This action on the part of the railroad company will begin again the old fight over the essment. The assessment of the personal property of the company for 1894 was in round numbers \$17,000,000. The company protected and carried the case into the Court of Appeals. That court advised the Tax Commissioners to give the company a re-hearing. This was done that the the the that the assessment was reduced by \$1,000,000. It is against this decision that another appeal to the courts will be made.

be made.

At the last hearing before the Court of Appeals testimony was offered by the company to the effect that the value of its real property was about \$55,000,000, on which evidence the Tax Commissioners this year raised the assessment of its real property about 100 per cent.

Reception to Gen. Rugerland (Con

The United Service Club will give a reception at its club house, 16 West Thirty-Gree atreet, next Saturday evening, to Major-Sen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the Atlantic, and Commodore Montgomery Sicard, U. S. N., commandant of Montgomery Steard, U. S. N., commandance the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Invitations have been sent to prominent officers of the army, the navy, the Marine Corpe, and the militia, and to many distinguished civilians. The arrangements for the reception are in the hands of a committee consisting of Major-Gen. W. D. Whipple, Capt. W. H. White, Capt. A. C. Zabriskie, Capt. Louis F. Emilio, and Monte. Col. George F. Hinton.

William Burns, 42 years old, of 374 Octiond avenue, Greenpoint, L. I., died yesterday at the

NEDERLAND

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited OF AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.

Third Annual Statement of the UNITED STATES BRANCH, 874 Broadway, New York City.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, JOHN D. KEILBY, AMOS T. FRENCH. JAMES BROWN POTTER CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD.

CONDITION ON DECEMBER 3IST, 1895.

LIABILITIES. ASSETS. UNITED STATES BONDS, 1904 AND 1907. 8274,760.00 AMERICAN BAILWAY BOSDS 93,459,09 DEATH CLAIMS, PROOFS NOT YET FILED ALL OTHER LIABILITIES..... PREMIUMS. UNCOLLECTED 47.72:LBA SURPLUS FOR POLICY HOLDERS' .. 293,216,61 ACCOUNT ADDITIONAL SOUND ASSETS (NOT ADMITTED) SURPLUS, 1894. 8248.757.88
OF \$01.772.54 ARE NOT INCLUDED. BURPLUS, 1895. 845.458.98, OR 18.48

ALL INVESTMENTS ARE SELECTED AND HELD IN TRUST BY THE BOARD OF AMERICAN TRUSTERS BUSINESS FOR 1895.

Total Premiums during year - - - - -Death claims paid - - - - - -In force on December 31st, 5,343 policies - - 18,350,093.00 Which is a gain over 1894 of 3,430 policies - - - \$10,887,593

L. I. DUBOURCQ U.S. Branch.